PRICE TWO CENTS.

CRONJE SURROUNDED.

Roberts Shells His Camp and Cuts Off Re-enforcements.

BLOODY BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

Boer Position.

Armistice Refused to Cronje, Who Is Making a Desperate Defence - Kitchener Gives Him Half an Hour to Decide on Surrender or Fight to a Finish -General Cronic Says He Will Fight to the Death - Boers Intrenched in a Bend of the Modder and Are Under a Constant Fire From the British Guns -Roberts Defeats and Disperses Botha's Force That Was Coming to Cronje's Relief-British Commander Unwilling to Risk an Assault on the Boer Position

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. I LONDON, Feb. 23.-Gen. Lord Roberts's army has completely surrounded the retreating Boers at Koodoes Rand Drift, and Commandant Cronje is making a splendid defence, which, however, the latest despatches indicate, is a forlorn hope.

Substantial Aid Comes From Joubert.

The Boers, estimated to number 8,000 men. are intrenched in the bed of the Modder River at a point where the stream makes a sharp bend. They are also occupying the hills on the south bank. The British circle around this position was completed Monday morning by Gen. French's mounted troops, and the brave defenders have since been the target for a terrible fire from all sides.

Nevertheless, when the latest despatch left Gen. Roberts's headquarters at 6:05 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Boers were still holding their posts with such vigor as to indiente the possibility of their being able to resist until reënforcements arrive to divert the attention of a large part of the British surrounding force. Their losses have doubtless been severe.

At noon on Monday, according to report, Commandant Cronie sent a messenger asking for an armistice for twenty-four hours. The accounts of this incident, which is not meationed in the official despatch, vary. One correspondent says the armistice was asked for to enable the Boers to bury their dead.

All the correspondents concur in stating that the request was refused. One says that Gen. Lord Kitchener replied that he would not allow one minute's armistice, but would give the Boers a half hour to consider whether they would surrender unconditionally or fight to a finish.

to the Daily News correspondent, sent a messenger to say that he would surrender. The British General sent an answer that he must Cronie refused, saving there had been a misunderstanding, and that he would fight to the

The bombardment was then reopened. The laager was shelled throughout Monday night, the Maxim guns and rifles resuming from the north.

The War Office has received the following from Gen. Lord Roberts:

"PAARDEBERG, Feb. 21.-Yesterday afternoon I was satisfied after a careful reconnoissance in force that the enemy's position could not be earried by assault without very heavy loss, which I was most anxious to avoid. I therefore decided to bombard him with artillery forcements. The result was most satisfactory. The Boers were driven off in all directions, losing a good many in killed and wounded. We took about fifty prisoners, who state that they arrived from Ladysmith in two days by rail. They say it was our artillery fire that caused them to abandon the kopje which they had been occuying. Our loss was two officers and four men wounded, all slightly."

A despatch to the Evening News from Paardeberg, dated Feb. 21, 4:50 P. M., says: "Commandant Botha has been attempting to relieve Gen. Cronje and there has been severe fighting. Botha lost heavily and his commands have been scattered."

SUNDAY'S BLOODY BATTLE.

Both Sides Suffer Severely in an All-Day Fight at the Drift.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. London, Feb. 22.-A news agency despatch from Paardeberg Drift, dated yesterday, says that Commandant Cronje's magnificent night march from Magersfontein, though successful at the beginning, now appears likely to end in disaster. The main body of the enemy is enclosed in a death trap. They are hiding in the bed of the Modder River, which is commanded by the British artillery, and are enclosed east and west by the British infantry.

Sunday witnessed a gallant stand by the retreating enemy, who, weary and harassed, still showed a bold front to the British. It is somewhat difficult to explain Sunday's action. in which all the British forces were engaged. Commandant Cronje, although in diffleult circumstances, managed to hold his own. On Saturday night the mounted infantry came in touch with the Boer rearguard, driving it back on the main body. On Sunday morning the British renewed the action, but the Boers had entrenched themselves in the bed of the river during the night and prevented a further advance by the mounted infantry

Meanwhile the Highland Brigade, comprising the Seaforths, Black Watch and Argyll and Futherlands, advanced from the south bank of

New Brooms Sweep Clean. Lackawanna Railroad has just assumed charge of its dining car service. Improvements everywhere.

the river, while the Essex. Weish and Yorkshire regiments closed in in a long line, the eft of which rested on the river. The whole line was ordered to envelop the enemy, who lined both banks of the river.

The firing was soon heavy. The Boers held a splendid position, commanding the left of the Highland Brigade, which advanced partly up the river bed and partly in the open. While the other regiments swung round to the front the Highland Brigade, being on level ground that was destitute of cover, were exposed to a terrible fire, which obliged the men to lie prone on the ground for the rest of the day. This began at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, and through the dread-Canadians Fell in a Charge on the ful heat and a terrible thunderstorm the men hung to their position, answering the enemy's fire and shooting steadily.

Meanwhile the rest of the infantry performed their enveloping movement. The Welsh regiment succeeded in seizing the drift, thus completely enveloping the enemy, who throughout fought with splendid courage.

Commandant Cronje's laager was full of wagons loaded with ammunition and stores, which could be plainly seen near the north bank. Col. Smith Dorlen collected a large body of men, including the Canadians, crossed the river by l'aardeberg Drift and advanced toward the laager, which shelled them vigorously. Here the body made a gallant attempt and Cronje's Chance Is to Hold Out Until to charge into the laager, but failed.

The enemy before seizing the western drifts had occupied a kopje on the south bank of the river, running to its edge. The British force was, therefore, cut in two. The enemy holding the kopie possessed one Vickers-Maxim gun and probably one or two other guns.

Toward evening the British battery on the outh side opened fire, cooperating with the battery on the north side. The shells fell with wonderful precision along the river bed, forcing the enemy back until they reached the bed of the river opposite the laager, which was shelled thoroughly, everything it contained being damaged.

A shell set fire to a small ammunition wagon. which burned nearly all day. Many wagons took fire and far into the night the glare could be seen for a great distance.

The infantry, too, kept up a terrible fire. which was answered vigorously. The whole scene toward nightfall was terribly picturesque. Wagons were blazing, and the roar of the artillery mingled with the crackle of the infantry fire.

Another despatch says that on Monday Gen. Cronje asked for an armistice. On Tuesday fifty British guns were bombarding Cronje's position. The despatch adds that "the action was one of the costliest of the war." At the close of the fighting the Boer position was unchanged. The Boers admit a loss of 800.

It is clear that the earlier British attempts to take the position by assault were costly, and a comparison with Gen. Methuen's tactics at Modder River seems entirely justified.

The Daily News correspondent says there was much waste of life in attacking on Sunday. Col. Smith Dorien's charge on the laager, in which the Canadians showed great gallantry and lost heavily, seems to have been a repetition of the reckless valor displayed in so many spondent adds, has forbidden a renewal of such charges, and the same result will be achieved

During Monday night seven Boers attempted to break through the British lines, but were captured. Their leader was killed and four of them were wounded. One carrying a letter is believed to have got through.

There are no details of the defeat of the Boer reenforcements recorded in Gen. Roberts's de-

The Times prints a brief despatch from Paardeberg Drift, dated Wednesday, which evidently refers to Gen. Roberts's operation and shows that the scattered commando is very small. It says that the British have a mile southeast of Commandant Croppe's

Another telegram sent at 6:20 P. M. Wednesday says that Commandant Cronje's position is

FIGHTING ACROSS THE TUGELA. Buller's Advance Guard Engaged With the

Boers All Day Wednesday. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. From THE SUR'S Correspondent With Gen. Buller's

Forces. CHIEVELET CAMP, Feb. 21. 4 P. M .- On Monday the British troops advanced beyond Blou's farm. The Boers recrossed to the south side of the Tugela River and attempted to hold Fin and Flurry hills, near Hlangwane Hill, but the British attacked them and they were soon driven from their positions. The British now hold all the ground south of the Tugela, Coi. Wynne's patrols having entered Colenso town-

ship to-day. On Tuesday the Boers hauled a heavy wagon by hand from a high position on Monte Cristo Hill. The rifle brigade followed them and just as a team of horses were inspanned they shot the animals. The wagon was then abandoned and it fell into the hands of the British. It was found to contain 40,000 rounds of Mauser

ammunition. A letter found in the Boer langer states that the khaki uniforms worn by the British are invisible at a comparatively short distance. The writer added that the British shell fire was terrible, and he expressed doubts as to how

Judging from appearances, the long-range firing of lyddite shells frightens the Boers. They appear now to be in full retreat. The British casualties were light in the fighting on Sunday and they have been small since. Slight but continuous firing has been going on all day across the Tugela.

NEW CABLE TO SOUTH AFRICA. The Line via Ascension Island and St.

Helena Open for Business.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 22.-The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has issued a notice that the third cable route between Europe and South Africa via Ascension Island and St. Helena is open for business. The last link of the cable from St. Vincert to Ascension Island was successfully connected this morning. With the opening of this route war destatches from South Africa should reach England in two or three hours after they are filed.

The First Railway in the World to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch light is the New State Central. This line has Pintsch light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its pairons.—Adv. THE BRITISH DEATH ROLL.

Up to This Week 165 Officers and 1,512 Men Have Been Killed in Battle.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 22.-The following report, giving the British losses in South Africa up to Feb. 17, has been issued by the War Office: Killed-Officers, 165; men, 1,512.

Wounded-Officers, 367; men, 5,034. Missing-Officers, 171; men, 2,448. Died from disease-Officers, 13; men, 563. Accidentally killed-Officer, 1; men, 12. Invalided home-Officers, 54; men, 1,628.

The Fusiliers who were captured at or missing after the battle of Nicholson's Nek are not included in the above figures.

The War Office also announces, in addition to the previously published statement of the losses at Paardeberg, on Feb. 18, that a captain and three lieutenants were killed.

A list of casualties at Rensburg, Cape Colony, on Feb. 15, is also announced. Eleven men were killed, a lieutenant and forty-four men were taken prisoners and a major, a lieutenant and 100 men are missing. All of these casualties were in the Wiltshire Regiment.

NEW HOPE IN LADYSMITH. Belief in the Town That Relief Will Arrive This Week.

Special Cable Despatches to THE BUN. LONDON, Feb. 22.-The Morning Post has re reived the following from Ladysmith. Feb. 19, by runner to Frere Camp. Feb. 21:

"The health of the garrison has improved wonderfully. The bombardment continues "One hundred and thirty Boer wagons trekked northward to-day. Despite this and the fact that 400 other wagons trekked in the

same direction last week, we imagine that the Boer force has been very slightly reduced. "Dr. Jameson is doing well. Correspondents Maxwell of the Standard and MacHugh of the Telegraph, who are sick with dysentery, and Nivenson of the Chronicle, who is suffering from sunstroke, are also doing well.

"The general expectation here is that the town will be relieved by the end of the week." A despatch to the Times from Chieveley Camp, dated yesterday says: "The enemy hold a naturally strong position on the lower spurs of the heights above Colenso. LONDON, Feb. 23.-While the newspapers

reiterate their predictions that Ladysmith will certainly be relieved by the end of the week, the telegrams from Natal do not indicate that Gen. Buller has able to gain much ground since he captured Hlangwane Hill and the neighboring heights. The Boers, parties of have reappeared south of the whom Tugela River, seem also to be fortifying new positions to the northward to obstruct a further British advance, and there was a general appearance on Wednesday that they were becoming more aggressive.

BURHING FOOD INTO KIMBERLEY. Gen. Methuen Hopes to Have the Mines Running Again in Ten Days.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 22.-Gen. Lord Roberts cables to the War Office as follows:

"Methuen reports from Kimberley that food and forage are being rushed on as fast as possible. There will be coal enough to start the De Beers mines in ten days, whereby the great misery will be alleviated. He hopes that Prieska and the adjoining country will soon be

JOUBERT SAID TO BE ILL.

Report That He Has Retired From the Chief Command of the Boer Forces.

LONDON, Feb. 22.-A despatch from Sterkspruit, twenty-three miles from Pietermaritzburg, says Boer reports state that Gen. Joubert's nerves are unstrung and that he is no in chief command of the republican

ROBERTS PRAISES CANADIANS. iends a Message to the Governor General

of the Dominion. OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 22.-The Governor General received to-day the following telegram from Field Marshal Lord Roberts:

"PAARDEBERG, Orange Free State, Feb. 22 .-The Canadian regiment has done admirable service since its arrival in South Africa. I expelled 500 Boers from an isolated kopje, deeply regret the heavy loss it suffered during the fighting on the 18th inst., and beg you will assure the people how much we all admire the conspicuous gallantry displayed by our Canadian comrades on that occasion. "Roberts."

The following cable message was sent by Premier Laurier to Col. Otter, commanding the first contingent:

"I desire to convey to you and your men the grateful thanks of the Government of the Dominion for the gallantry displayed on the battlefield. Canada warmly appreciates the sacrifice made by her sons for the honor of the Empire. The wounded have our sympathy and our prayers for speedy recovery. Those who have given up their lives will ever be held in remembrance by a grateful people."

PLAGUE IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. Disease Has Spread to Maui and Hawaii

HONOLULU, Feb. 16, via San Francisco, Feb 22.-News of seven deaths by plague on the Island of Maul and one on Hawaii has just reached here. On Maui the plague has been confined to Kahulul, and on Hawali to Hilo. The deaths on Maui, on which big sugar plantations are situated, were at first attributed to malarial fever. All the victims were Chinese

or Japanese. When the news was brought to Honolulu Dr. Wood, President of the Board of Health, chartered a vessel and went to Kahului. He found a man with plague walking about. He said the man would die in six hours, and the victim did die in three hours. Kahului is a port of entry and plantation settlement. The danger is that the disease may have spread to the big sugar plantations.

Then Chinatown in Kahului was found in a fearful condition, and the doctor at once established a detention camp and forced 250 Orientals to enter it. Chinatown was burned to the ground. The Sheriff organized a posse to search all persons who had been in Chinatown within the period of infection to the conditions a regular system of in-

in Chinatown within the period of infection and on the plantations a regular system of inspection was adopted. No new cases had been reported to Feb. 13.

Dr. Wood's investigation showed that the disease was introduced to Maui through New Year delicacies imported from the Orient. These goods were opened on the very day that the disease broke out. An effort now is being made to trace the remainder of this consignment of delicacies. Three of the crew of the stammer Claudine who handled the goods have died of the plague.

of the plague.

Only one case is reported from Hilo, the victim being the wife of a Portuguese merchant. Dr. Wood went to Hilo on the Iroquois and a strict quarantine was established.

In Honolulu there have been no new cases of plague for ten days. Many of the Asiatics have been released from detention and several the wand are out of work. thousand are out of work.

Gen. Wheeler to Run for Governor? MONTOOMERY, Ala., Feb. 22.-It is reported here that Gen. Wheeler, who is expected home soon from the Philippines will appounce himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomina-tion for Governor of Alabama and will not, therefore, be a candidate for renomination to Congress from his district. He is a great favorite in Alabama politically.

IN KANSAS CITY ON JULY 4.

MEETING PLACE AND DATE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Mr. Gorman Reappears as a Leader in National Politics - He Coursels the Democrats to Get Together and Not Make Auy One Issue Paramount in the Campaign-Little Said About Silver at the Meeting of the National Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-The Democratic National Committee to-day selected Kansas City, Mo., as the meeting place of the National Convention and decided on July 4 as the date The corridors and lobbies of the Raleigh Hotel overflowed this morning with Democrats from all parts of the United States who had come to attend the meeting of the National Committee. Naturally the headquarters of the Milwaukee and Kansas City delegations were the leading attractions, these two cities being the only bidders for the convention. Representative Levy of New York walked about disconsolately, the only New Yorker who was present to invite the convention to New York. Owing to the opposition of National Committeeman Frank Campbell of New York, who intended to vote for Milwaukee Mr. Levy did not present an invitation to the committee, and at about 1 o'clock retired disappointed.

Former Senator Gorman, looking in the best of health and spirits, with his smooth-shaven, impassive face, was one of the prominent figures in the corridors. He was the centre of attraction, and there was considerable talk to the effect that Mr. Gorman would be selected as chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee and attempt to repeat his success of the campaign of 1892. Bryan's name was on every lip, and there was no doubt expressed that he would be nominated unanimously. Free silver was practically left out of the discussion, both in and out of the meeting of the committee Many references to the Chicago platform were made, but "free sliver" was left out of the discussion. The platform of 1900 was outlined by the members of the committee as antiexpansion, anti-trust, anti-treaty, anti-England and free silver. While the silver plank of the Chicago platform was considered certain of adoption it was not expected to play a leading part in the campaign except in the silver States. Great stress was laid by the speakers before the committee and by others in the halls and lobbles on the necessity of capturing the German vote, and it was felt that the less said about silver the better. If the sentiment of the members of the committee as expressed in conversation is an indication of the feeling which will predominate at the convention, the Democrats will make their etrongest fight on the anti-imperialistic plank. The committee seems to be a unit against

expansion. When the committee met at the Raleigh Hotel at noon, the death of Lawrence Gardner. member for the District of Columbia, was announced. The committee then took up the matter of selecting a convention city and the roll of States was called. No city was offered until Missouri was reached, when the name of Kanasa City was presented by James Read of that city. Mr. Read detailed the advantages of names City was presented by James Read of that city. Mr. Read detailed the advantages of Kansas City, its railroad, telegraph, convention and hotel facilities, and urged that the convention be given to Kansas City in order to gratify the old-time rock-ribbed Democracy of Missouri.

the old-time rock-ribbed Democracy of Missouri.

When New York was called, Chairman Jones announced that it was due to Representative Levy of New York to say that he had signified his intention of appearing before the committee and inviting the convention to go to New York, but he had telephoned to Mr. Levy and he had not arrived. Committeeman Campbell of New York objected to any city being presented through any other than the National Committeeman, and said he had no information that Mr. Levy intended to appear in behalf of New York.

Mayor Rose presented the invitation of Mil-

tion that Mr. Levy intended to appear in behalf of New York.

Mayor Rose presented the invitation of Milwaukee. He promised that the 400 policemen of Milwaukee would be sufficient to prevent visitors to the convention from breaking into the station houses. He said there was no use in taking the convention to kansas City or other places where the State was sure to go Democratic. The battle of 1900 must be fought in the middle Western States and would be won or lost by the German-American vote. Wisconsin could be carried by the Democrats if the convention were held in that city, and he hoped it would go Democratic even if the convention went to Kansas City. He declared that the German vote was against expansion and imperialism, and urged the committee to do what it could to gain this vote by holding the convention in Milwaukee. The German vote was the balance of power in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, all of which States could be carried if the German vote could be captured.

Herresentative Cowherd of Missouri followed with a plea for Kansas City. He said Kansas City did not present the certificate of any two railroads that she could handle the traffic of the convention, but every railroad in the country, which crossed the country, passed through that city. He spoke of the telegraph facilities of Kansas City which, he said, were uhexacelled. As a matter of politics, if the convention were to be held in Kansas City, the effect in Kansas would be as great as it could be in Wisconsin if it were taken to Milwaukee. It was better to reward one's friends than buy one's cremies. He represented the most loval Democracy in the United States and requested the convention for Kansas City in its behalf.

Ex-Gov. Peck of Wisconsin then took up the cudgels for Milwaukee. He said the Germans were "beginning to get mad with the Republican if it were held in Milwaukee. Kansas City as if it were held in Milwaukee. He referred to Bryan as the "standard bearer of the common people of the universal carth," and to the Mayor Rose presented the invitation of Mil-

The mention of Bryan's name provoked perfunctors applause, but there was little enthusiasm over the mention of the "sublime platform."

Representative Lentz spoke a few minutes for Milwaukee. The German vote was the doubtful element and must be reached. Milwaukes was the German Athens of America. The platform would be sent out in the German language. It would declare against the war in the Philippines, denounce imperialism, foreign alliances, militarism and trusts, and would express sympathy for the Boers, all of which would be indorsed by all Germans. The Ohio Germans, he affirmed, were awaiting an opportunity to rebuke President McKinley for his imperialism.

The committee then took a recess. It took just an hour after recess to decide where the convention should be held, although the Issue was never in doubt. After the financial question was introduced Kansas City made such a strong representation that Milwaukee was left in the distance and the Issue was never in doubt. When they got down to business Kansas City presented the following offer: A certified check for \$50,000 and a hall free of expenses, the payment of the officers of the convention, headquarters and expenses of the National Committee. Against this Milwaukee could only offer a certified check for \$40,000 and a promise of a sale of \$10,000 worth of tekets to the convention, and a "guarantee" list representing \$100,000. On the vote Milwaukee received nine votes. Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Illinols, Michigun, Montana, New York, Vermont and Wiscosin, while Kansas City received the remaining forty votes, Thompson of Nebraska not voting because Bryan did not want to appear to favor either city.

The question of a date for holding the convention was debated long and earnestly, and was marked by the most interesting episode of the meeting—the reappearance of Senator Gorman on the scene of national politics. Three dates were proposed: May 9, by Thompson of Nebraska; June 14, by Tillman of South Carolina, and July 4, by McGraw of West Virginia. No one s

supported by Senator Tillman and others, who claimed that the party failed in the last national campaign because the convention had been held in July and the time had been too short to educate the people. They said that the more time given between the meeting of the convention and the election the greater were the chances of success.

time given between the meeting of the conven-tion and the election the greater were the chances of success.

McGraw of West Virginia and Blanchard of Louisiana presented the date of July 4 and urged that it be selected. This view was also taken by Committeeman Campbell of New York, who said it would be much better for the Democrats of New York to have a late conven-tion, rather than an early one. Campbell pledged the electoral vote of New York to Bryan.

tion, rather than an early one. Campoeii riedged the electoral vote of New York to Bryan.

Senator Gorman then spoke in favor of July 4. receiving close attention. He reminded the members of the committee that it had always been the custom of the Democratic party, when out of power, to hold its convention after that of the Republican party. There were many advantages in this, he said, as it gave them an opportunity to gauge the strength of the enemy. There was nothing to be gained, he said, in stripping one's forces and preparing for battle in the sight of the enemy. It was pointed out, he said, and was doubtless true, that the time between the nomination of Bryan in 1893 and the election was too short. If the party had been given a longer time it could probably have won a victory in that campaign, but they must remember that the reason why the time was too short was that the reisa had been taken from the hands of the old managers and placed in those of new men—men fully as capable, no doubt, but new to the management of campaigns and therefore unfamiliar with the handling of the Democratic vote. In the heat of battle many of the old leaders had been driven away, some of them even into the Republican party. Their affections and their support had been adjusted and their counsel had been saily missed. Therefore the new managers had a doubly difficult task to perform. That they did it as well as they did was worthy of all commendation. Under these circumstances there was no doubt the time before had been to short, and if the same circumstances prevailed to day, he would strongly advocate the holdtion. Under these circumstances there was no doubt the time before had been to short, and if the same circumstances prevailed today, he would strongly advocate the holding of an early convention. But the work had been going on ever since the nomination of Bryan. The men whe conducted the last campaign were still in the lead. They had not only the benefit of the experience of the campaign, but the advantage of four years time in which to familiarize themselves with the situation. They now know the difficulties they would be called upon to meet and could reasonably be expected to perform their task between July 4 and the election. There were but two occasions since the Civil War when the Democrate heid their convention first, and these were when it was in power.

As for the charge that the Democratic party was merely inforeing the Populist candidate. Mr. Gorman said that charge would amount to nothing, and it would have to be met at any rate unless the convention should meet before May 9, which was out of the question. Leaving the question of dates. Mr. Gorman touched gently and skilfully on the platform and the necessity for harmony. He did not ask, he said, any man to abandon his principles.

He did not ask that any of the great principles enuneiated in the Chicago platform be abandoned. As for himself he could always be found in the ranks of the Democratic party, as he believed it to be always superior to the Republican party. However, the Democratic

abandoned. As for himself he could always be found in the ranks of the Democratic party, as he believed it to be always superior to the Republican party. However, the Democratic party was large and its principles are broad. There was no necessity, he declared, of making any one issue—evidently the silver issue—paramount in the next campaign. The party was one for liberty and the principles of liberty, as opposed to imperialism and despotism, and he believed that when the American people became more familiar with the subject they would take the Democratic view. It would be necessary for the party to educate the people on this subject.

Mr. Gorman closed by saying that, with a reunited party, the Democrats should win in the next campaign, and that the contest should be conducted on a number of issues and not on one alone. He was loudly applauded by all the members of the committee as he took his seat.

conducted on a number of issues and not on one alone. He was loudly applauded by all the members of the committee as he took his seat. Some time later the bailot was taken and July 4 was selected by a vote of 27 to 24 for June 14 and 1 for May 9.

Committeeman Wilson of Colorado suggested that the contest over the seat from the District of Columbia be taken from the sub-committee and be decided by the full committee in favor of Mr. Norris, as they wanted some member of the committee who was agreeable to them, as Mr. Norris was. This suggestion was unanimously adoped and Mr. Norris was seated. It was decided that two delegates should be allowed for each Congressional district and four delegates at large for each State and six for each Territory and the District of Columbia. The committee then adjourned to meet in Kansas City, July 3, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Gorman's speech was taken by members of the committee and others as an indication that he intends to take an active part in the next campaign and that he believes Bryan has more than a chance of being elected. During the day there was considerable talk about the probability that Mr. Gorman would be selected as chairman of the Executive Committee

the day there was considerable talk about the probability that Mr. Gorman would be selected as chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee. It is the general understanding that Sentor Jones will continue at the head of the National Committee, although this head of the National Committee, although this is not certain, but it is considered possible that Mr. Gorman will be selected to head the Executive Committee, and so lead the party as he did in 1892. He compared the situation to-day with that of 1892, by saying that although the country was prosperous and the Republicans were banking on that fact, it was prosperous in 1892 when the Democrats elected Mr. Cleveland.

COL. BRYAN HEARS ABOUT GORMAN.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 22.—Col. Bryan was told to-night of the action of the National Democratic Committee in selecting Kansas City as the place for the next Democratic convention, the date being July 4. He said that he had no objection to Kansas City. He did not care to express himself in regard to the date. What seemed to impress Col. Bryan most was the fact that Senator Gorman's speech had great influence in shaping the action of the committee, and, from the manner in which he received this news, it was judged that the intelligence was not altogether pleasing. COL. BRYAN HEARS ABOUT GORMAN.

GAGE CALLS MACRUM AN ASS.

The Secretary Says No Attention Will Be Paid to Him Until He Proves His Charges. B. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here to-day as a guest of the Commercial Club, and he delivered an address at the club's annual banquet this evening on "The West as

a Factor in National Politics." When seen at

the Planters' Hotel, Secretary Gage expressed

himself unreservedly on the charges of Charles E. Macrum, ex-Consul to Pretoria, saying: "The Administration thinks of Macrum exactly what every reasonable man must think-that he is an ass. I am convinced that his charges are absolutely without foundation and have been made in spite to embarrass the

Administration."

After declaring that the ex-Consul had put himself in a ridiculous light, Mr. Gage continued:
"So far as I have been able to ascertain, there is not a scintilla of evidence to support his charges. I do not believe that the officials of the English Government violated the secrecy of our communications to our remembers. of our communications to our representative, and I think the investigation to be made will

and I think the investigation to be made will show as much.

"Of course, if Macrum can substantiate his charges, if he can show documents which will prove that his mail was tampered with, that will put the case in another ligt. If the investigation should reveal that state of affairs, then the Administration would domand an applicy for the indigative. But I do not believe there is the slightest possibility of such a crisis arising. As the case now stands, Macrum is not troubling the Administration. It will not give him the slightest notice until he proves his charges."

SUIT OVER DALLY'S LONDON THE ITRE Judge Hears the Argument and Strongly Advises a Friendly Settlement.

Special Cable Despatch o THE SUN LONDON, Feb. 22. - The case of Daly's Theatre against George Edwardes was partly heard yesterday. After hearing a statement from the counsel for Daly's and looking over the locuments the Judge strongly advised that a settlement be made.

The suit grew out of a dispute over Mr Daly's lease of the theatre, of which Mr. Edwarden is the owner. The latter took possession of the theatre and stationed a squad of the theatre and stationed a squad of the theatre. colice at the doors to keep out Mr. Daly'

STRIANS ATTACK A CONSULATI. British Vice-Consul Wounded and Troops

Have Been Sent to the Scene. Special Cattle (espitch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 22.-A despatch from Belrut. Syria, of date of Feb. 17, says the Mussulmans of Saida, or Sidon, about twenty miles from

that place, have wounded the son of Shibli

Abela, the British vice-consul, and surrounded

the consulate. Troops have been sent and the British Consul General is hastening to the place. Assurances of Some of the Powers Sent Back to Be Made More Definite. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-The announcement

OUR RIGHTS IN CHINA.

of Ex-Minister Barrett in his speech before the Southern Society in New York to-night that would issue a the State Department statement in regard to what it has accomplished by the overtures European inations and Japan to secure the continuance of American rights in China, correctly represents an intention which the Department will carry out when the proper time arrives. Just how soon the statement will be issued cannot now be told. for the reason that certain communications from governments concerned must be received before the Department will be in a position to explain fully what has been accomplished, but Mr. Barrett's declaration that the Department would furnish its explanation to the world

within thirty days is regarded as approximately correct. The speech of Mr. Barrett is an exposition in general terms of what has been accomplished by the United States Government. The original inquiries of the Secretary of State looked only to the preservation of American treaty rights in those parts of China in possession of European Governments, or within their spheres of influence, or which might come within the jurisdiction of European authority. These inquiries, which were coupled with requests for written assurances that our rights would be respected, were received by all the nations in a friendly spirit, and some of the European Powers went so far as to ask the United States to assume a direct interest in the partition of China by taking possession of a portion of that country. The American Government, however, declined to take advantage of the invitation and confined itself to the one question—the preservations assumed a broader scope eventually and resulted in what is regarded as a practical concert of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Japan and the United States to maintain the open door. Austria has acquiesced in the arrangement made. The negotiations would have ended some time ago if all the written guarantees furnished the United States by the toreign nations concerned had been of the definite character desired by this Government. Some of the final answers were not considered to be of the binding character promised and were sent back to the nations which sent them with a request that they be put in the language desired. That this will be done the State Department feels assured. in those parts of China in possession of

SUN WORSHIP IN CHICAGO.

Persian Priest in That City Trying to Secure

CHICAGO, Feb. 22 - Ottoman Zaradusht-Hanish, a Persian priest, is in Chicago intent upon establishing a temple to be dedicated to sun worship and upon securing converts to the Sun-worshipping faith. He will talk next Sunday in the Church of Yoga, 184 Dearborn street, room 5. However, he is not connected with the Yoga cult. The missionary of the Sun Worshippers is tall and spare, with a smooth-shaven and intelligent He is of Russian and German parentage. but was born and for the most part has lived in Terehan, Persia. As for his philosophy, he says it is almost as old as the hills, dating

says it is almost as old as the hills, dating back, according to the claims of its aposties, 142,000 years before Christ. In the old Zend language "Masda" meant sun and was also a synonym of thought. Thus, Sun Worshippers are thought worshippers. Outsile of the sun being a symbol for thought and being worshipped symbolically rather than literally, there is nothing very novel in Mr. Hanish's philosophy. It would appear that the Sun Worshippers believe, with the idealists, that this world is only a show world, and that nothing is except the "I," "I am." All else is shadow and illusion. The centre of everything is God, and God is thought, and when thought begins to evolve it illuminates and day begins. "If we look for God elsewhere than in ourselves, we are jarred off our centre, and the light goes out; deathensus."

sues."

Mr. Hanish avers the idea is not hard to grasp.

Mr. Hanish avers the idea is not hard to grasp. Mr. Hanish avers the idea is not hard to grasp.
There is no mysticism, no occultism in the
Sun Worshippers' philosophy. So it is not
necessary to spend several years learning the
difference between a Yogi and a Wingwang.
An attempt was made in 1880 to establish
Thought worship in New York, but failed. Mr.
Hanish expects to do better in Chicago.

Man Leaps From the Bridge Connecting

the Mainland With Green Island. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 22.-A man supposed to be John Lazarus of Mount Carmel, Pa. committed suicide by leaping from the bridge connecting the mainland with Green Island, at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon. Lazarus is connected with the suicide because of the fact that at noon he sent two packages by express to Dr. J. S. Lazarus, Bloomberg, Pa. In one Dr. J. S. Lazarus, Bloomberg, Pa. In one package he put his gold watch and in the other three wallets, one of which held \$40 in gold, another \$50 in bills, and the other valuable papers. Leaving the express office he mailed a letter and then hired a carriage to drive to the Whiripool Rapids. After this he went through the gorge on an electric car, leaving his valise at the railway office. Then he returned at 4:10 o'clock and left his overcoat with the valise, saying he would call in ten minutes. He went toward the river and the suicide occurred just as he had time to reach the spot. the spot.

Lazarus was 60 years old, of medium height, wore a dark coat, grey trousers and a fur cap. Descriptions of the suicide correspond with Lazarus. Owing to the large amount of ice at the foot of the American Falls, over which the body passed, it is doubtful if it will ever be recovered.

Office and Office Effects Moved to New York

From Chicago by Special Train. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.-A special train of four sleeping and three express cars left Chicago to-day over the Pennsylvania road, carrying the office effects and forces of the American Tin Plate and National Steel companies to their future headquarters in New York. The train, which will reach New York at noon to-morrow,

which will reach New York at noon to-merrow, is run under the special supervision of Special Passenger Agent G. G. Beltzhoover. A stop will be made at Pittsburg, where the engineering department of the American Tin Plate Company will disembark and open special headquarters in that city.

The action of these concerns in removing their offices to New York carries out the threat which they made last fall when the Supreme Court of Illinois made unfavorable rulings against the Glucose Trust. The unmistaksble attitude of the Illinois courts as shown in rulings against the Whiskey Pool, Glucose Trust and other so-called monopolies is said to Trust and other so-ealled monopolies is said to have so angered the officials of these and other concerns that they announced their intention of moving bag and baggage. Other concerns at the time announced their intention of following the lead of the Tin Plate and Steel companies, and it is said that there will be more removals in the near future.

PHILADELPHIA'S HARD SCRABBLE. 000 Convention Guarantee.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Mayor Ashbridge to-day announced that he had received nearly enough money toward the fund guaranteed to the National Republican Committee to warrant sending a check for the second installment of sending a check for the second installment of \$25,000. Speaking of the collection of the money, he said that "it would be hard pulling to raise the remainder of the sum required. Therefore the business men of the community are being requested to make their contributions as large as possible." He said that business conditions being good now, measures ought to be taken to assure the continuance of prosperous times. prosperous times.

Lectures on Primitive Races of Mankind. Dr. Carl Lumboltz, the Norwegian ethnologist and explorer, and Prof. Frank Hamilton Cushing, of the Government Bureau of Anthropology and Ethnology at Washington, are to deliver six bectures in this city in March and April on the primitive races of mankind in Australia and Mexico, among the Zunis and in Arizona. The first lecture of the course will be delivered by Dr. Lumboltz on the afternoon of March 13 at the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, 271 Madison avenue.

Most Superb Day Train in the World. The "Royal Limited" leaves New York South Ferry and foot of Liberty street, daily 3 P. M. arrives Wishington 8 P. M. Splendid dining and Cafe Car Sei vice — A. S. P. M. Splendid dining and Cafe United Light. — Adv.

OPEN DOOR MUST STAY OPEN

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON IN A

SPEECH BY JOHN BARRETT.

Test Case May Be Needed to Establish Out Rights in China Under Any Regime -State Department Soon to Announce, He Says, Results of Our Negotiations.

John Barrett, lately our Minister to Slam. has some news from Washington which he told at the Southern Society's dinner at the Walderf-Asteria last night in the following speech: "The most timely statement that I can make

to you, representative sons of a section which

has vital interests at stake in China, is one

concerning our negotiations with European owers for the maintenance of the 'open door. Having been especially requested to discuss in the course of my remarks the actual significance of these negotiations, I endeavored before leaving Washington to ascertain from those in charge of our Asiatic policy that which would enable me to comply with your request. "It can now be said on the best of authority that within thirty days a most important an-nouncement will be made to the country by the State Department in the form of a communication to Congress covering in detail the exact terms as well as the import and scope of the diplomatic notes exchanged in this matter of paramount consequence to our legitimate commercial expansion and growing moral influence in the Pacific The delay in making

these full data public has been due, I am

credibly informed, to a reasonable and

natural desire of the Secretary of State to

settle all points, minor as well as chief, and

practically conclude negotiations on permanent

and satisfactory lines before giving them that

publicity which might interfere with their successful consummation. "When presently, this official statement of specific results accomplished and the terms thereof is made, the whole country, irrespective of section and party, wid approve even more generously this peaceful and far reaching achievement than it did the first general

statement of policy. "It will show that, and just how, the United States, single-handed, have accomplished in a few months what the powers of Europe, single or combined, failed to do in long years of dipomatic intercourse and strategy; that we have led the way in taking the strongest action possible for the preservation of the integrity of the Chinese Empire; that we have safeguarded our developing interests whether China remains intact or is divided into 'spheres of influence,' 'which is a sugar-'spheres of influence,' which is a sugarconted d plomatic price or 'e e tual are sofactual sovereignty' without in any way comi log ourselves to the recognition of suchspheres or to the rights of L. ropean nations
to delimit them; that eac step has been taken
with due regar for the inahenable rights f
the Chinese Government and with its friendly
consent and knowledge through its Minister
at Washington; and that while Great Britain
and Japan have accepted without reservation
America's recome endations. Russia, Germany, France and Italy have hesitated only on
the letter of the terms and not on the principle
i volv d.

"This means then that freedom of trade, as
first outlined in the old Tientsin treaties, is

"This means then that freedom of trade, as first outlined in the old Tientsin treaties, is guaranteed by all the Powers without discriminating duties, freight rates or inland taxes throughout all China, including an area of 4,000,000 square miles, or greater than that of all the United States, a population of 400,000, collection of 400,000, offive times that of the United States, and an annual foreign trade which, now already amounting to \$250,000,000 will, with her vast resources developed, her interior opened and gridironed with railways and a more progressive government inaugurated, reach in the reasonable future at the conservative rate of \$5 per head, or less than that of Japan and only one-fifth that of the United states, the magnificent total of \$2,000,000,000 [two oillions].

"There remains, however, one highly strate-"There remains, however, one highly strategic and effective move to be made on the chessboard of diplomacy before the United States and the world at large will be convineed that disguised efforts to discriminate against our products will be forever checkmated under these new agreements, and I think the Government at Washington, has the winter the convention of the conve

States and the world at large will be convinced that disguised efforts to discriminate against our products will be forever checkmated under these new agreements, and I think the Government at Washington has the point well in mind. We must have a test case and the sconer the better—not a defiant attitude or effort to embroil our country in war, but a firm purpose prompted by an honest desire to establish our rights by practical trial, like the test of the constitutionality of a new law that has just been enacted.

"Stated in other and brief terms: We must have a precedent now to prove that the door is open and cannot be closed. It an effort is made to shut it in our faces either by a gradual movement or a siam, despite these new negotiations, our Government supported by the country at large must resist such movement and insist on our rights with all the forces, moral and material, at our command!

"Finally, that we may have the strength and facilities to stand by our new Chinese policy and so protect our vast potential interests in China and elsewhere in the Pacilic we must lose no time in digging the trans-istimian canal, laying the Pacilic cable and firmly establishing peace, order and government in the Philippines."

"A few days ago I called upon the Secretary of State to tell him that I was to deliver a speech before the Southern Society on the general subject of American trade in China. I told him that Southern men are seriously interested in this question and wanted goodsoid facts. Then I asked him what I should tell them. He told me the substance of what I said in my speech, He did not, however, say anything about the need of establishing a precedent. I got that part from Dr. Hill, the Assistant Secretary of State. By establishing a precedent, Dr. Hill meant simply this, that it would be necessary when an American merchant tried to business in one part of China controlled by the French, or an American beginner to the solution of the effort of the proper of influence in China, and either found himself dis

"And there sits the Hop. Augustus Van Wyek, the only man on whom the South can unite for President."
There was considerable cheering and a great

THE OFEN DOOR IN CHINA.

Senator Frye Says Secretary Hay's Diplo-

macy Accomplished It. Washington, Feb. 22 - Senator Free was the guest of honor last night at the fif-teenth annual banquet of the Psi Upsilon Society of Washington, and an admirer nominated him for President of the United States. Quick as a flash the Senator sald, with a graceful bow. "I had rather be a Psi U and Senator than the President of the United States." Then the Senator told his audience all about the sessions of the Paris Peace Commission, of which he was a member, and closed with this peroration:

There was but one course to pursue, and that was to take the whole of the Philippines, as was done. Had the other pian been adopted there would have been perpetual war with spain. Thank God, what was done by the Americans has made us one of the great powers of the world. When a short time ago some of the nations of Europe insisted on taking more of China than they possessed already, and Secretary Hay made a diplomatic protect and said that there must be an open door for Americans, every nation in Europe yielded to it. Had this occurred two years ago the protest would have been treated with contempt." ful bow, "I had rather be a Psi U and Senator

No Excess Fare